

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Black Crook.

AMERICAN THEATRE—The Black Crook.

BLISS THEATRE—The Black Crook.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Black Crook.

CARDEN MUSIC HALL—The Black Crook.

CASINO—The Black Crook.

CHICKERING HALL—The Black Crook.

COLUMBUS THEATRE—The Black Crook.

DALY'S THEATRE—The Black Crook.

EMPIRE THEATRE—The Black Crook.

GARDEN THEATRE—The Black Crook.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Black Crook.

HARRISON'S THEATRE—The Black Crook.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Black Crook.

HERMANN'S THEATRE—The Black Crook.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—The Black Crook.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL—The Black Crook.

KOSTER & HALL—The Black Crook.

LYCEUM THEATRE—The Black Crook.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—The Black Crook.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—The Black Crook.

PALMER'S THEATRE—The Black Crook.

STANDARD THEATRE—The Black Crook.

STARK THEATRE—The Black Crook.

TONY PASTORS—The Black Crook.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—The Black Crook.

14TH STREET THEATRE—The Black Crook.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	11	5-6	Hotels	10	6
Announcements	12	5-6	Instructions	10	1-2
Auction Sale Room	8	5-6	Local Notices	11	4
Board and Rooms	8	5-6	Marriages & Deaths	11	3-6
Business Notices	9	5-6	Miscellaneous	12	4
Dividend Notices	9	5-6	Miscellaneous	12	3-4
Pressmaking	9	5-6	News-Pub. Notices	8	4
Domestic Situations	9	5-6	Open Vacancies	8	4
For Hire	9	5-6	Real Estate	8	5-6
Financial	11	3-4	Sales by Auction	8	2
Financial Elections	11	4	Special Notices	7	6
For Hire	9	5-6	Travelling	10	6
Help Wanted	8	5	Winter Resorts	11	4-5
Horses & Carriages	9	4	Work Wanted	9	5-6

Business Notices.

ROLL TOP DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. Selwyn,
No. 111 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TRIBUTE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, 7 days a week, 1 year, 6 mos, 3 mos, 1 mo, copy.
Daily, without Sunday, 80c, 40c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2c, 1c.
Sunday Tribune, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2c, 1c.
Semi-Weekly Tribune, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2c, 1c.
Tribune Monthly, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2c, 1c.
Tribune Yearly, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2c, 1c.
Tribune paid by the Tribune except as hereinafter stated.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday, Semi-Weekly, or Monthly Tribune, mailed to any foreign country. This postage must be paid by the subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their subscription from a local agent, who will collect the postage for them. The postage will be collected by the agent, and the subscriber will receive the paper free of charge. The postage will be collected by the agent, and the subscriber will receive the paper free of charge.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Goussot interpellated the Government as to the acquisition of M. Rouvier and Senators Grey, Deves and Renault: It was finally voted, 416 to 3, to pass to the order of the day, the discussion of the budget. The British House of Commons rejected Mr. Colling's amendment to the Address by a vote of 312 to 228. Forty-four persons died in Marseilles from a disease somewhat resembling Asiatic cholera. The floods in Queensland are slowly subsiding, revealing great destruction of life and property. Thirty-seven persons were drowned by the loss of the British steamship *Trinidad*, off the coast of Spain.

Congress.—Both branches in session: the electoral votes were counted in joint session in the House, and the result was declared. Senate: The Car-Cumpler bill was discussed. House: The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered. Domestic.—A letter from John F. Colburn, Minister of the Interior under the deposed Queen of Hawaii, to a resident of St. Louis, has been sent to the President and Congress. Resolutions favoring the annexation of Hawaii were passed by the New-York Senate. The New-York Legislature adopted resolutions in memory of George William Curtis and Francis Kernan, late members of the State Board of Regents. Colonel James Cavanagh was made a brevet Brigadier-General by Governor Flower. Mr. Malby's resolution for an investigation of the Rapid Transit Commission was defeated in the Assembly. The report of the absorption of the Old Colony Railroad by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford was confirmed. One man was killed and thirty-one people injured in a wreck on the Big Four road in Illinois.

City and Suburban.—Action of bankers to strengthen the Treasury balance. C. W. Gardner was convicted of attempted extortion. Dr. McElroy sailed for Florida. The statue of Chester A. Arthur was rejected by the Art Committee of the Park Board. Senator Washburn's Anti-Option bill was severely criticized by business men. Eleven new cases of typhus were discovered in the city. Dr. F. Gray-Blinn, accused of malpractice, fled from the city. Two women doctors were arrested on the charge of malpractice. Several people were injured in a fire in a flat house in Harlem. Stocks remained irregular, but the closing was not weak, although final variations were generally declines, in fact, the closing was unusually confident. Money on call ruled at 2 1/2 per cent.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Generally fair; moderating somewhat. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 25 degrees; lowest, 16; average, 20 1/2.

Mayor Gilroy yesterday proclaimed war to the knife on overhead wires, announcing his determination that not one wire should be left in the city south of One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. The people will approve his position on this matter. They declared against overhead wires years ago, and sustained Mayor Grant in his crusade against them. They will treat Mr. Gilroy the same way, and will especially approve his determination to make the companies pay for taking useless wires down.

Everybody interested in Hawaii—and who is not?—will be sure to read the valuable information concerning the Sandwich Islands which was furnished to our Washington correspondent yesterday by Mr. Castle, one of the Hawaiian Commissioners. In connection therewith notice should be taken of Senator Morgan's plan for governing foreign territory acquired by the United States, namely, by a Governor, appointed by the President, and a council to act in an advisory capacity. At least one of the Hawaiian representatives is confident that this plan would be acceptable in the islands.

The formal counting of the electoral votes, although arousing little popular interest this year, ought in reason to be conducted with the utmost decorum and dignity by the members of the two branches of Congress. This was not the case yesterday, as our Washington adviser

indicated. The counting took place in the House of Representatives, but the members of that body treated the Senators with rather scant courtesy, and at the same time allowed their lady friends to invade the chamber to an undue extent. The arrangements for the count under the present law are so complete that it is impossible for a hitch to occur, and the work of the Vice-President and the tellers was performed with expedition.

The Tammany men in the Assembly exposed their hand yesterday. A few days ago Mr. Malby, the Republican leader, in view of the charges of a bargain between Tammany Hall and the Manhattan Railway Company, offered resolutions for the appointment of a special committee to investigate rapid-transit matters in this city. These resolutions were voted down yesterday by the Democratic members. The vote and the course of the debate can leave no doubt in unprejudiced minds as to the relations of the dominant political organization in New-York to the elevated railroads. One solitary Tammany man supported Mr. Malby; that was Percival Farquhar, who recently introduced a Rapid-Transit bill which Tammany has openly repudiated. New-Yorkers need look for no relief from the present Legislature.

POWER AND RESPONSIBILITY.

The election of Judge Allen as Senator from Nebraska by a combination of Democrats and Populists removes the last possibility of Republican control over the upper branch of Congress. As the result of this and similar agreements the Democratic party will become responsible on March 4 for the government of the country. The assertion that Republican leaders have been busy since November 8 with schemes for retaining power in the Senate has just this amount of truth in it, that in the various States where Legislatures were in doubt they have desired and tried to secure a lawful determination of the true result of the election. Any other attitude would have been a betrayal of their obligations. But now that their efforts have failed they are permitted to enjoy the knowledge that their adversaries will be enabled to carry into effect the policies which the people approved in a decisive manner in November.

Republicans who believe that these policies in operation would prove injurious are not disloyal to the party or the country when they desire to see them put on trial. Good citizens of all parties have the common welfare at heart. Political zeal is an expression of true patriotism only when it is qualified by willingness to be convinced of error. If the theories of government for which Democracy declines that it stands as sound patriots of every political faith must wish to see them vindicated in practice. The Democratic party is now about to prove or disprove its right to govern. The proof can come in only one way—namely, by a demonstration of the truth of its doctrines. The disproof may be supplied either by the results of an honest and courageous experiment or by a dishonest and cowardly evasion of duty. In one of its two ways Republicans believe that the theories of the Democracy to rule will soon be conclusively established. And it is well for the country that no partition of responsibility will prevent a demonstration of the truth or falsity of this belief. The immediate consequences may be serious and possibly disastrous, but even in that case an ample recompense will be found in the general enlightenment which they will produce and which in turn will make the future secure.

THAT VOTE ON SILVER.

The Democratic newspapers which have been urging with apparent sincerity the repeal of the Silver-Purchase act, as a matter of good faith on the part of the Democratic party as well as of public policy, have in some instances, since the defeat of Senator Hill's motion to take up the repealing bill, shown a disposition to make political capital out of the vote in the Senate by putting the entire responsibility for the result upon the Republicans. Our Democratic contemporary "The New-York World," for instance, which a little while ago was calling upon Democrats in Congress in its usual earnest manner to carry out the promise of their platform on this subject, emphasizing its demand by peppering its editorial page with the resolution itself printed in italics with distressing frequency in every column, now turns upon the Republican majority in the Senate for having "refused to aid Democrats in repealing the law because of a miserable partisan desire to embarrass the coming Democratic Administration with an approach to national disaster." "No editorial wriggling," it says, "can save the Republican party from the responsibility its representatives in the Senate have deliberately assumed."

The "wriggling," we submit, is on the other side. The assumption that Republican Senators were actuated by a desire to embarrass the incoming Administration is not only gratuitous, but wholly unfounded. Nothing appeared in the course of the discussion to warrant it. There is much better ground to assume that Senator Hill in making his motion was actuated by a desire to embarrass Mr. Cleveland. That theory has been advanced with great positiveness by high Democratic authority, and it comes from sources usually well informed in such matters that Mr. Cleveland himself takes that view of it. It is only fair to say that this too is pure inference, with nothing to substantiate it except conjecture. But accepting Democratic authority on this point, why is it not just as fair to presume that the Republican Senators who voted against Senator Hill's motion did so in order to defeat his purpose to embarrass Mr. Cleveland? It would be a singularly paradoxical situation if Mr. Hill in making the motion intended, as some very influential Democrats say he did, to embarrass Mr. Cleveland, if Republican Senators voted against it also to embarrass Mr. Cleveland. Before charging the Republicans with partisanship in voting against Senator Hill's motion it would be well to get it clearly settled precisely what the Senator's purpose was. The two intentions of Mr. Cleveland's friends are quite incompatible.

The truth is that the vote in the Senate was practically without significance. So many other considerations entered into the question as it was presented on Mr. Hill's motion that the vote upon it disclosed nothing as to the real attitude of the Senate upon repeal. The vote was in no sense a test. The public is a pretty keen observer and accurate judge in such matters, and public opinion of the importance of the vote was clearly shown by the course of the markets. That, on the whole, is a better gauge than the comments of partisan newspapers. THE TRIBUNE has from the beginning urged the importance of action by the present Congress. And while we do not sit in judgment upon the motives of Republican Senators who voted against Senator Hill's motion, many of whom we know to be as earnest advocates of repeal as any who voted for it, we are free to say that we should have preferred a different result. Having no question of the wisdom of repeal as a matter of public policy we believe that, from a merely partisan point

of view, the Republicans in both branches of Congress should take a position on the side of sound finance so outspoken and bold as to leave no room for doubt in any mind. And we still believe that as soon as the Democratic House with its great majority indicates a disposition to fulfill the promise the party made before election to repeal the Silver-Purchase act the Republican Senate will concur in the passage of a bill for that purpose. Meantime, it is not so much a question of which party is or will be responsible for failure. It is simply whether the Democratic party has any, even the remotest, idea of living up to its professions and promises.

MEMORIAL WASHINGTON.

A most useful and patriotic work has been undertaken by the Memorial Association of the District of Columbia. It aims to cultivate reverence for the memories of the Nation's greatest men either by preserving or marking with suitable tablets houses and public places in Washington with which they were identified in life. It contemplates the purchase of the house in which Lincoln died and its conversion into a shrine of patriotic pilgrimage for the millions that venerate his memory. It desires also to place appropriate tablets on the most notable of the historic houses in the National Capital. For the benefit of the multitudes which will visit Washington this year it purposes to issue a pamphlet giving authentic information respecting all the historic abodes of the city. It ought not to be difficult to enlist public sympathy and the support of Congress for so noble a work.

When the war opened Edward Everett was making his final appeals for the Mount Vernon Association, and eloquently referring to the memory of Washington as the golden cord binding together all true American hearts. During the last generation memorial arches, columns and statues have been multiplied on battle-fields and pleasure-grounds in honor of the heroes and victories of the Civil War. This has been a patriotic movement, ennobling and inspiring in its influences; but the time has now come for a reversion to the Mount Vernon method and for the transformation of Washington into a city of hallowed memories where all the famous houses will bear record of great names and memorable services to the Nation.

Washington was known originally with cynical humor as the city of magnificent distances. It is now a National metropolis, continuously and well built, and out-reaching at every point its earliest bounds. But there are dreamy reaches of historic distance in its past which need to be illuminated. It has been the home for generations of great Americans, who have founded and preserved National institutions and directed the progress of a Republic that with the consent of Christendom is accounted the hope of the world. Nothing should be left undone to preserve the reminiscences of their greatness, and by memorials on every side to educate and develop the historic spirit of coming generations.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Whether Mr. Martin should be permitted to take a seat in the Senate is not a question for partisans to answer. The occasion calls for common honesty, and the sort of statesmanship which rises above the tricks of the ward politician or the pettifogger. The seat is now filled by appointment, and the present incumbent will not cease to be legally a Senator from Kansas until the Legislature of that State has duly elected a successor. A meeting on a street corner cannot elect a Senator, even though it happens to embrace many legally qualified members of a Legislature. Unless there are two houses duly organized according to law there is no Legislature, and therefore there can be no election of a Senator. But it is a fact admitted by Democrats and by many sane and law-abiding Populists also that the so-called Populist House has never been legally organized.

It is not a question about which there can be difference of opinion among men who respect the laws. A majority of the members who held certificates of election took part in the organization of the Republican House. A minority, not at first even pretending to have a quorum, organized by itself. Half a dozen seats had been contested on grounds more or less impudent. In order to make up a pretended quorum the claimants in these cases were permitted to act as members before their cases had been decided, and to the exclusion of the members who held legal certificates. Further, these same claimants as members decided their own cases in favor of themselves, and voted that they were entitled to the seats they pretended to occupy. As there was not a quorum, and therefore not a legal House, without the votes of these contestants, their participation did not make any action one whit more legal, and a body which had never been organized according to law as a House of Representatives possessed no power whatever, with or without the votes of outsiders claiming seats, to pass upon contested elections.

It was this illegal and revolutionary body, and not a House of Representatives in any legal sense, which took part in the pretended election of a Senator. The legally organized House, composed of Republicans and a few Democrats and embracing a majority of all the members holding legal certificates, did not vote in the so-called election, and its members as individuals were not permitted to vote when they claimed the right, even though they held regular certificates of election and there had not been so much as the pretence of a contest about their seats. The plea will doubtless be raised that the certificate of election given by State officials must be respected, whatever the facts behind it. But in this case the recognition of the illegal and revolutionary body pretending to be a House of Representatives by the Populist Governor renders a certificate given by him entirely worthless. It shows that he is only a participant in a lawless attempt to steal the control of the Legislature.

If there ever was in the history of American States a revolutionary usurpation of power in order to secure a pretended majority in a Legislature, such a case is presented in Kansas, should the Senate meet this revolutionary performance with approval or toleration, a strong stimulus would be given to every racial in the land to join in stealing a Legislature by any extreme of effrontery or crime, on the assumption that the United States Senate would instantly open its doors to the thief. It is not to be believed that Democratic Senators of character will consent to approve as valid the utterly indefensible performance of the Populists in Kansas, and Republican Senators are justified in resisting the admission of Mr. Martin to the utmost. The seat is filled until a successor has been elected by a lawful Legislature, and no such Legislature has yet chosen a Senator from Kansas. Moreover, if the Senate as now constituted declines to admit Mr. Martin before the expiration of the present session, his name will not appear and the name of the present Senator will appear as Senator from that State at the organization of the Senate after the inauguration, so that it will not

be in the power of Mr. Martin himself to vote himself into the seat which he wrongfully claims.

HOME RULE ONCE MORE.

"Do not the men at Albany recognize the right of popular self-government? Do they not believe in home rule for cities?" "The New-York World" is prompted to put these cogent questions, in view of the fact that a hearing has been asked on the Greater New-York bill by a number of those interested, and that it is not certain the request will be acceded to. On general principles it would be well beyond belief that any lawmakers at Albany would refuse a hearing upon any measure of large general interest. But in answering "The World's" questions two significant facts are to be borne in mind. One is that the bosses who are dictating the policy of the Legislature of 1893 are the very men who controlled the Legislature of 1892, which was nothing if not an anti-home-rule body. Its reputation in this respect could hardly have been worse. When the bosses found a city whose charter could be amended so as to increase the power of the Democratic party within its borders they did not hesitate to make a raid upon that municipality in palpable disregard of justice and home rule. The treatment which the Buffalo charter received was so glaring an outrage upon the rights of the people of that great city that its leading local Democratic paper, "The Courier," roundly denounced the Governor for signing the charter amendments. Half a dozen other cities in the State fared about as badly as Buffalo. In the interest of a selfish partisan policy, pure and simple, their charters without excuse were interfered with.

This is a fact which obviously is not to be lost sight of in considering the probable action of the present Legislature on any measure involving the home-rule principle. The other fact referred to is of a still more significance. One of the reigning Democratic bosses is Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan. While Sheehan was Speaker of the Assembly in 1891 he used the power of his great office against the sacred right of petition. A body of clergymen sent to the Assembly a petition against the passage of a pending anti-home measure. It was moved that the petition be read. The Speaker refused to entertain the motion. In commenting upon this incident from his place on the floor of the House, Hamilton Fish, Jr., declared that "during the eight years that I have been a member of the Legislature I do not recall another instance where a petition upon any moral question coming from a reputable source has been denied a reading when demanded." That, in brief, is the record which Boss Sheehan has made on the right of petition. It view of it, it is not unjust to him to hold that home rule is not a principle which he would be apt to respect. He and his fellows who run the Legislature care nothing for the rights and wishes of the people. They care only for politics of the narrowest sort, the politics whose be-all and end-all is the advancement of the machine.

In view of these considerations "The World's" question, "Do not the men at Albany recognize the right of popular self-government?" really answers itself. They recognize nothing of the sort: they recognize simply the rule of the anti-home-rule ring. A hearing may be granted upon the Greater New-York bill, but that will not alter the facts. A hearing might be given, and public sentiment might show itself as overwhelmingly in favor of a union of the two great cities and of their contiguous territory. But the uprising would not have the slightest effect upon the Legislature unless it occurred to the bosses that it was good politics to pander to the people's wishes. "Do they (the Democrats who constitute the majority at Albany) not believe in home rule for cities?" No; if "The World" please, they don't. They believe what Croker, Sheehan, Hill and Murphy tell them to believe. And those bosses look with derision upon a home rule for cities.

WHY GOLD GOES OUT.

Gold goes abroad every month, but only the net exports—the excess of exports over imports of gold—have been regarded by the commercial world as a sign of danger. In the summer exports usually exceed imports of gold, but last summer this state of things continued longer than usual. During the month of September the tide turned, and gold began to count this way, and in October the excess of imports over exports was \$2,634,080. This excess continued through part of November, but toward the end of that month the tide turned again, gold began to go out largely, contrary to almost all experience at that season, and in December the net exports were \$11,303,693. Apparently the excess of exports in January was even greater, though the precise figures are not yet known.

This is a somewhat more significant change than Democratic journals are willing to admit, though not many think it worth while to falsify about it by printing exports of gold as if they were net exports. Nineteen years ago, in December, 1874, there were large net exports of gold, and an insignificant excess of exports in December of the following year, but the phenomenon has not occurred since except in December, 1888. An occurrence so rare in the winter months is naturally scrutinized with interest by business men, who are anxious to understand the cause. As there are many conflicting forces at work, various explanations are always possible for those who please to twist facts to serve their interests or prejudices. The true question is whether any more reasonable explanation of the unusual phenomenon in December and January can be given, any which more fairly fits the facts, than the one THE TRIBUNE has suggested.

There was a large excess of merchandise exports over imports in December and January, as there had been in November. It was so large as to preclude the notion that gold was sent abroad in settlement of current balances on merchandise account. Nor could there have been balances on such accounts carried over from previous months, because the state of exchange and the large excess of gold imports over gold exports in October under that idea is inadmissible. Something occurred between October and December to reverse the current, contrary to ordinary experience at that season. The demand for gold abroad had been continuous for months, but not such as to produce especial stringency in foreign money markets. The question is why the gold was taken from the United States. On December 1 "The London Economist" said:

European gold requirements have lately been satisfied by shipments from the United States. But a change has taken place in the market, which would not only put a stop to gold exports, but also in all probability lead to gold withdrawals from this side, may soon take place; and that would, of course, be utterly incompatible with low rates of money here, since the bank would be compelled to take measures to protect its stock of the metal.

This shows that the Bank of England had not thought it needful to protect its gold reserve, but came aware that "the monetary policy of the States" was producing the outflow from this country. It recognizes that a change in this policy, such as Senator Sherman had publicly advocated, would "put a stop to gold

exports" hence. But in what particular was "the monetary policy of the States" different or supposed to be different in December from that which existed in October? In one respect and no other. A Democratic Administration and Congress had been chosen to interpret, enforce or alter the existing laws, instead of the Republican Administration and Congress which had power in October. The triumph of the free-silver voters in many States made a difference. The defeat of the Administration which had adhered firmly to the principle that the parity of gold and silver must be maintained made a difference. The vital clause of the present silver law is that which imposes upon the Administration the duty and confers the power to maintain this parity. But a party had prevailed which denounced this law as a fraud and a failure, and demanded its repeal, while electing free-coinage Congressmen. It is not strange that foreign holders of American securities began to doubt whether such a party and its Administration would maintain gold payments in this country.

There was no sort of justification for the controversy which occurred on Tuesday in the French Chamber of Deputies over the question of a renewal by Colombia to the Panama Canal Company of the concession under which the canal was to be built. The Colombian Government, in view of the company's abject failure, and of the recent scandalous exposures, has declined to grant the application for a renewal of the concessions. M. Ribot answered the demand for official intervention in aid of the company's application by saying that he would give it all possible moral support, but would promise nothing more. What more could be promised? Nothing, certainly, except coercion, and to ask him to adopt a policy in behalf of the scandal-soaked Panama crowd, which, if executed, would inevitably provoke a quarrel with the United States, was to ask something enormously foolish. France has had enough experience with coercive measures on this continent not to walk blindly into another.

The Pope may well congratulate himself on being a young old man. When brains were being distributed, Leo XIII was not distant, and the kind he got is the kind that lasts.

The president of the State Medical Society expresses the hope that Congress will not be satisfied with hasty legislation on the quarantine question, intended to meet the present emergency, but will institute a committee of inquiry to investigate thoroughly all matters pertaining to National sanitation. Of course the House, which expires next month, can do nothing in this direction. The best that can be secured at the present session is the passage of a measure like the Harris bill, which provides for National control of quarantine under certain circumstances and conditions. To the securing of this every energy of the medical profession should now be bent. The thorough investigation suggested would be a good thing, but it can wait for a more convenient season. Don't let the main question at present be obscured or sidetracked by any extraneous, even though pertinent, propositions. An ideal measure on this subject is out of the possibilities now. We must be satisfied with what we can get, and be thankful if we succeed in getting that.

The impression prevails in the Brooklyn City Hall that something has suddenly dropped.

The anti-American press, which invariably runs up a foreign flag whenever an international complication arises, is having an uncomfortable time in commenting upon the Hawaiian question. England has not protested against annexation, and there is no foreign Power to uphold against American interests. The composition of essays on Hawaiian autonomy is not attended with pleasurable excitement.

"They 'lung up' the Anti-Spy bill with neatness and dispatch in the State Judiciary Committee on Tuesday. It ought to stay 'lung up' till the end of the session. It has not one redeeming feature. The arguments of the opponents of the measure were strong, terse and clearly put. They showed that if the bill became a law there would be no way of punishing blackmailers or people who sell adulterated food. To these arguments the friends of the liquor-dealers had no answer to make, and as the result of the hearing they came out at the little end of the horn. The Anti-Spy bill is in the right place now. Let it stay there."

The electoral votes for President and Vice-President having now been officially canvassed and duly declared, we take this opportunity to congratulate the coming Administration, and to express the hope that it will faithfully defend the honor and promote the prosperity of the United States.

In behalf of the Liberal leaders "The Toronto Globe" denies the entertainment of a desire for annexation. This may be good policy, but we doubt it. So far as it concerns Sir Oliver Mowat it is true enough. A Tammany Legislature at Albany once miserably insulted the Ontario statesman by voting down a motion to extend to him the privileges of the floor, and Mr. Mowat has never been, since then, a good American. Canada that gilds his dress coat, too, has undoubtedly drawn his affections closer than ever to the majesty from whom such blessings flow. But we greatly doubt if there is another important Liberal in the Dominion who would not bring his country into the Union to-morrow if his single vote could do it. Opposition to the Tory Government means nothing if not annexation. There is no other policy than the one inaugurated by Sir John Macdonald which can possibly hold together the Canadian Provinces. To oppose that policy, and at the same time, to oppose annexation, is illogical and palpably insane. When the Canadian Liberals have the courage of their convictions they will be effective, but it can do no good to propose impossibilities as a substitute for the Tory scheme.

The Governor's veto implies that the Eighth Commandment is not to be compromised by special legislation in the interest of municipal plunderers.

The comic Gladstone has gone out of date. The Grand Old Man has ceased to be a genial political leader, with a trick of chaffing opponents. He is the stern, unbending Prime Minister, irritable and easily provoked, impatient over delay, always terribly in earnest, and not infrequently lapsing into righteous indignation.

If Mr. Cleveland can do no more with his party after he is inaugurated than he has done thus far since election, his influence will scarcely be visible to the naked eye. The two things he has insisted on were the defeat of Murphy by the Democratic caucus at Albany and the repeal of the Silver act of 1890. Not enough votes could be mustered against Murphy to be worthy of the name of an opposition member of Congress, and the Democrats to take up the silver repeal question. Mr. Cleveland could not be weaker if he were a defeated instead of a victorious candidate. In one respect the contemptuous disregard to which his party has subjected him is healthy. Murphy ought to have been beaten and the Silver Purchase act ought to be repealed. But detractors in the White House are more dangerous than too much Murphy or too much silver.

One frantic defender of Mayor Boddy advises him to see Governor Flower for libel on account of the reflections on the Mayor contained in the Governor's veto message. This is idioty run mad.

Mayor Boddy should earnestly request his super-servicable friends to keep their mouths closed.

PERSONAL.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry, at present of Washington, general agent of both the Federal and State education funds, is one of the only three men now surviving who were members of the provisional Congress that framed the Confederate Constitution. He lectured on the subject in Baltimore one evening last week. Dr. Curry was a Representative from Alabama in the 1st Confederate Congress. During the four years immediately preceding the war he represented the same State in the Federal Congress, and from 1855 until 1859 he was United States Minister to Spain.

Sarah C. Sears, who has won the \$300 Evans prize in the New-York water-color exhibition, proves to be the wife of Boston's millionaire, J. Montgomery Sears, and the painting "Romola," for which this honor is accorded, is said by "The Boston Post" to be a portrait of Mrs. Daniel Jewett, widow of a well known artist and an intimate friend of Mrs. Sears.

Henry Waterson lectured in Bloomington, Ill., the other day, and was the guest of Vice-President-elect Stevenson. The latter gentleman wished to give the Kentucky Editor a public reception, but in deference to Mr. Waterson's earnest wish this project was abandoned.

The ceremonies and festivities in connection with the recent marriage at Cairo of Mahmud Pasha, governor of the Suez Canal, to the daughter of the late Ransam Pasha lasted one week. More than 4,000 guests were invited to the wedding. Many dinners in both the Arabian and European style were served, requiring the attendance of 70 cooks and 100 waiters. The marriage was one of the most brilliant celebrated in Cairo in many years.

Governor Russell means to do honor to George Washington, on the birthday of the latter, by holding a public reception in the Boston State House.

Pandita Ramabai, the Hindu woman who is doing so much for the advancement of her sex, has recently started a club of King's Daughters among her pupils in India.

Some one who seems to owe Charles Sumner a grudge has been sneering the pedestal of that statesman's statue in Boston with blue coloring matter, which seems to have been thrown from a bottle.

A brother of the late Cardinal Newman, now nearly ninety years of age, is still living in England, in a fair state of health, and within a year or two he was a frequent contributor to the newspapers.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A good brother who recently offered a prayer at a prayer meeting sought to make a reference to Noah, but got a little dustered and forgot the name of the patriarch. After hemming and hawing for a few moments he turned to a neighbor and asked in a loud whisper, "Who was it built the ark?"

His Natural Bent.—There was a large boiler of scalding water over a fire in the yard, and several black boys playing near it. Suddenly a shrill voice was heard from inside the boiler, "You George Washington, keep away from dat ar boiler. Dretty you is gwine ter upset de boiler and send yourself ter de hell, 'en when you is, you'll be de first one to say 'I'm a nigger, massa!'—(Peas silings).

The single prisoner in the jail at Lexington, Mo., was discharged the other day because the officials objected to the expense of heating the jail for only one prisoner.

SHE PLAYS THE PIANO.
There's a lady above the who lives in a fat-
I wish that the demons would take her,
If I put it too strongly in speaking like that
I'll be so sure to get a good deal of it.
She doesn't care 'spects 'if I register kicks
And blacken the air with profanity,
To her little piano she cleverly sticks,
Though the neighborhood seems to be insane.

(There she goes)